

hand produced into a tooth confronting the finger, though Stebbing supposes that this was due to a misapprehension*.

A further approach to *Urothoë* is perhaps to be seen in the long feathered setæ found in the present species on the antennæ, the first and second peræopods, and the third uropods, though they do not seem to occur on the third and fourth peræopods, where they are most abundant in *Urothoë*. The terminal uropods and the telson show a fairly close connexion with *Phoxocephalus* as well as with *Urothoë* and *Urothoides*, and the general shape of the head has somewhat the characters of *Phoxocephalus*, though in a much exaggerated degree.

In the telson this species evidently differs very considerably from the 'Challenger' species (where the telson is undivided and emarginate), and presents a fair general resemblance to *Urothoë* and allied genera.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Platyischnopus neozelandicus, sp. n.

<i>a.s.</i> Upper antenna, × 50.	<i>prp.</i> 3. Third peræopod, × 50.
<i>a.i.</i> Lower antenna, × 50.	<i>prp.</i> 5. Fifth peræopod, × 50.
<i>gn.</i> 1. First gnathopod, × 50.	<i>ur.</i> 1. First uropod, × 50.
<i>gn.</i> 2. Second gnathopod, × 50.	<i>ur.</i> 2. Second uropod, × 50.
<i>prp.</i> 1. First peræopod, × 50.	<i>ur.</i> 3. Third uropod, × 50.
<i>prp.</i> 2. Second peræopod, × 50.	T. Telson, × 90.

17 Melville Terrace, Edinburgh,
5th October, 1896.

II.—*Descriptions of new Lizards and Frogs from Mount Victoria, Owen Stanley Range, New Guinea, collected by Mr. A. S. Anthony.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plates I. & II.]

Lygosoma nigrolineatum. (Pl. I. fig. 1.)

Section *Himulia*. Body moderately elongate, limbs rather short; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb contained once and a half in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; frontonasal broader than long, forming a suture with the rostral and with the frontal; latter a little shorter than frontoparietals and

interparietal together, in contact with the two anterior supraoculars; four supraoculars; eight supraciliaries; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, subequal in length; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; six pairs of nuchals; fifth upper labial below the centre of the eye. Ear-opening oval, a little smaller than the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. 28 smooth scales round the body, laterals smallest, the two vertebral series much enlarged, more than twice as broad as long, here and there fused to a single plate-like scale five or six times as broad as long. A pair of large præanals. The adpressed hind limbs just meet. Digits short, feebly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, mostly divided, 18 under the fourth toe. Tail thick, tapering to a fine point, a little longer than head and body. Brown above, with a broad black dorso-lateral stripe extending from the posterior corner of the eye to the middle of the tail, and separated from its fellow by four and two half scales; each of the four scales between the stripes with a black spot or median streak, these spots and streaks confluent into four interrupted dorsal lines; sides of head and body greyish, speckled and spotted with black; lower parts white, throat and tail speckled with black.

	millim.
Total length.....	127
Head.....	12
Width of head.....	8
Body.....	45
Fore limb.....	12
Hind limb.....	20
Tail.....	70

A single specimen.

Lygosoma Stanleyanum. (Pl. I. fig. 2.)

Section *Liolepisma*. Body moderately elongate, limbs moderate; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb contained once and a half in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk. No supranasal; frontonasal much broader than long, forming a suture with the rostral and with the frontal; latter a little longer than the single frontoparietal, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; eight supraciliaries; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; three pairs of nuchals; fifth upper labial entering the orbit. Ear-opening oval, smaller than the eye-opening; no auricular lobules.

32 smooth scales round the body, the two vertebral series largest, at least twice as broad as long. A pair of large præanals. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adressed fore limb. Digits moderate, feebly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 25 under the fourth toe. Tail once and a half as long as head and body. Dark brown above, with a broad lateral band formed by the crowding of black spots; this band light-edged above on the head and anterior part of body; flanks greenish white, dotted with black; lower parts greenish white.

	millim.
Total length	150
Head	11
Width of head	8
Body	49
Fore limb	18
Hind limb	26
Tail	90

A single specimen.

Lygosoma elegans. (Pl. I. fig. 3.)

Section *Liolepisma*. Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb contained once and one fourth in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, pointed. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk. No supranasal; frontonasal broader than long, forming a suture with the rostral and with the frontal; latter as long as frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars, first and fourth longest; eight supraciliaries; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, subequal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; three pairs of nuchals; fifth upper labial entering the orbit. Ear-opening roundish, smaller than the eye-opening, without distinct lobules. 30 smooth scales round the body, the two vertebral series largest, at least twice as broad as long. A pair of large præanals. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adressed fore limb. Digits slender, feebly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 23 under the fourth toe. Tail once and two fifths as long as head and body. Pale greenish brown above, with deep black blotches, the largest forming two series along the back; lower parts greenish white; digits dark brown beneath, palm and sole bright yellow.

	millim.
Total length	138
Head	13
Width of head	8
Body	45
Fore limb	20
Hind limb	27
Tail	80

A single specimen.

Lygosoma curtum.

Section *Liolepisma*. Body short and stout; limbs rather feeble, with four fingers and five toes; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb contained once and two fifths to once and a half in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout very short, obtuse. Lower eyelid with a moderately large transparent disk, which is but little larger than the ear-opening. No supranasal; frontonasal nearly twice as broad as long, forming a broad suture with the rostral and a narrow one with the frontal; latter as long as or a little shorter than the single frontoparietal, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; eight supraciliaries; interparietal distinct; parietals forming a median suture; a pair of nuchals and a pair of temporals border the parietals: three upper labials anterior to the subocular. Ear-opening rather small, roundish, with a single projecting lobule on its anterior border. 26 scales round the body, all smooth, or dorsals with three feeble grooves. Præanals not enlarged. The hind limb reaches the wrist of the adpressed fore limb. Digits short; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 23 to 25 under the fourth toe. Tail little longer than head and body. Dark brown above, uniform or with small lighter spots; yellowish or greenish white beneath.

	millim.
Total length	82
Head	9
Width of head	6
Body	28
Fore limb	10
Hind limb	14
Tail	45

Four specimens.

Lygosoma iridescens. (Pl. I. fig. 4.)

Section *Emaa*. Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb contained once and one fourth

in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, pointed. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk. Nostril pierced between three small shields—a nasal, a post-nasal, and a supranasal; frontonasal broader than long, narrowly in contact with the rostral and with the frontal; latter shorter than the single frontoparietal, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; eight supraciliaries; interparietal fused with the frontoparietal, behind which the parietals form a suture; a pair of nuchals and a pair of temporals border the parietals; five labials anterior to the large subocular. Ear-opening oval, about as large as the transparent palpebral disk, with one or two very short obtuse lobules anteriorly. 26 smooth scales round the body, dorsals largest. No enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the axilla. Digits moderately elongate, flattened, except at the end, which is subcylindrical; subdigital lamellæ very fine, smooth, 65 under the fourth toe. Greenish bronzy above, strongly iridescent, with small black spots; sides darker brown, with black and yellow dots; dorsal scales with dark brown striæ; lower parts pale metallic green, palm and sole bright yellow.

	millim.
From snout to vent.....	50
Head.....	11
Width of head.....	7
Fore limb.....	18
Hind limb	22

A single specimen.

Sphenophryne Anthonyi. (Pl. II. fig. 1.)

Tongue large, oval, entire. Snout short, rounded, with distinct canthus and concave loreal region; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, hardly half the diameter of the eye. Tips of fingers dilated into very large disks, which are subtriangular and broader than long; first finger shorter than second; toes with a rudiment of web, the disks much smaller than those of the fingers; no subarticular or metatarsal tubercles. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the shoulder or the tympanum. Skin smooth, areolate on the throat and belly; a fine raised vertebral line sometimes present, as well as a pair of lines converging backwards on the back, just behind the head. Coloration very variable. Grey, brown, or reddish above, speckled or spotted with black, or with large light blotches; a fine light vertebral line sometimes present; thighs and lower parts brown,

uniform or spotted with yellow, or yellowish marbled and reticulate with dark brown. Male without vocal sacs, with a light line along the chin and throat.

From snout to vent 45 millim.

Several specimens.

LIOPHRYNE, g. n. *Engystomatidarum*.

Pupil horizontal. Tongue large, oblong, extensively free and nicked behind. Two oblique series of vomerine teeth behind the level of the choanæ. Two dermal transverse ridges in front of the œsophagus, the second strongly denticulate. Tympanum distinct. Fingers and toes free, the tips slightly swollen. Outer metatarsals bound together. Præcoracoid present, ossified, very slender; no omosternum, sternum cartilaginous, small. Diapophyses of sacral vertebræ moderately dilated.

Liophryne rhododactyla. (Pl. II. fig. 2.)

Head much broader than long; snout shorter than the orbit, rounded, with obtuse canthus and concave loreal region; nostril a little nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space a little broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum two thirds or three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers and toes rather elongate, depressed; first finger shorter than second; subarticular tubercles feebly prominent; a very indistinct inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin smooth. Dark purplish brown, finely powdered with crimson above, spotted with yellowish beneath; a very indistinct fine light vertebral line; a crimson spot above the vent; fingers and toes crimson above.

From snout to vent 60 millim.

Three specimens.

Liophryne brevipes.

Closely allied to the preceding, but differing in the much shorter limbs with shorter digits, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaching only the shoulder. A pair of curved dermal folds from the posterior border of the head to between the shoulders. Grey-brown above, pinkish on the sides of the back; sides of head dark brown; belly greyish, marbled with brown, with a fine light median line; throat vinaceous red.

From snout to vent 22 millim.

A single specimen.

MANTOPHYRNE, g. n. Engystomatidarum.

Pupil horizontal. Tongue large, oval, entire, grooved along the middle, free only at the sides and slightly behind. Palate toothless. Two dermal transverse ridges in front of the œsophagus, the second strongly denticulate. Tympanum distinct. Fingers and toes free, the tips feebly dilated. Outer metatarsals bound together. No præcoracoids; no omosternum; sternum cartilaginous, small. Diapophyses of sacral vertebra feebly dilated.

This genus is near to *Xenorhina*, Peters, but differs in the large eye and ranoid habit.

Mantophryne lateralis. (Pl. II. fig. 3.)

Head subtriangular, a little broader than long; snout obtusely pointed, shorter than the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region nearly vertical, concave; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum as large as the eye. Fingers and toes rather clongate, cylindrical, slender, with small terminal disks and strong subarticular tubercles; first finger shorter than second; a feeble oval inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin smooth; a fine fold along the vertebral line, and sometimes several others along the back; chin with a pair of more or less distinct small warts. Grey or brown above, with small blackish spots and a broad black stripe on each side of the back from the eye to the groin; a dark blotch below the eye; a black stripe on the hinder side of the thighs; brownish beneath, dotted and spotted with blackish. Male without vocal sac.

From snout to vent 43 millim.

Several specimens.

Nyctimantis papua. (Pl. I. fig. 5.)

Tongue circular, nicked and slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth in two short transverse or slightly oblique series between the large choanæ. Head moderate, the skin free from the skull; snout rounded, shorter than the diameter of the orbit, with strong canthus and concave loreal region; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, one third to two fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers much depressed, webbed at the base, disks larger than the tympanum. Toes webbed to the disks of the third and fifth and to the penultimate phalanx of the fourth; a very small inner meta-

tarsal tubercle; subarticular tubercles moderate. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout or a little beyond. Skin smooth or with small warts above, granular beneath; a strong curved fold above the tympanum; heel sometimes with a small conical tubercle. Grey, olive, or reddish brown above, uniform or marbled with darker or with large insuliform spots; a light line may run along the canthus rostralis and supraciliary edge; dirty white or brown beneath. Male with an external subgular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 66 millim.

Several specimens.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

Fig. 1. *Lygosoma nigrolineatum*.

Fig. 2. *Lygosoma Stanleyanum*.

Fig. 3. *Lygosoma elegans*.

Fig. 4. *Lygosoma iridescens*.

Fig. 5. *Nyctimantis papua*.

Fig. 5 a. Ditto. Open mouth.

PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Sphenophryne Anthonyi*.

Fig. 2. *Liophryne rhododactyla*.

Fig. 2 a. Ditto. Palate.

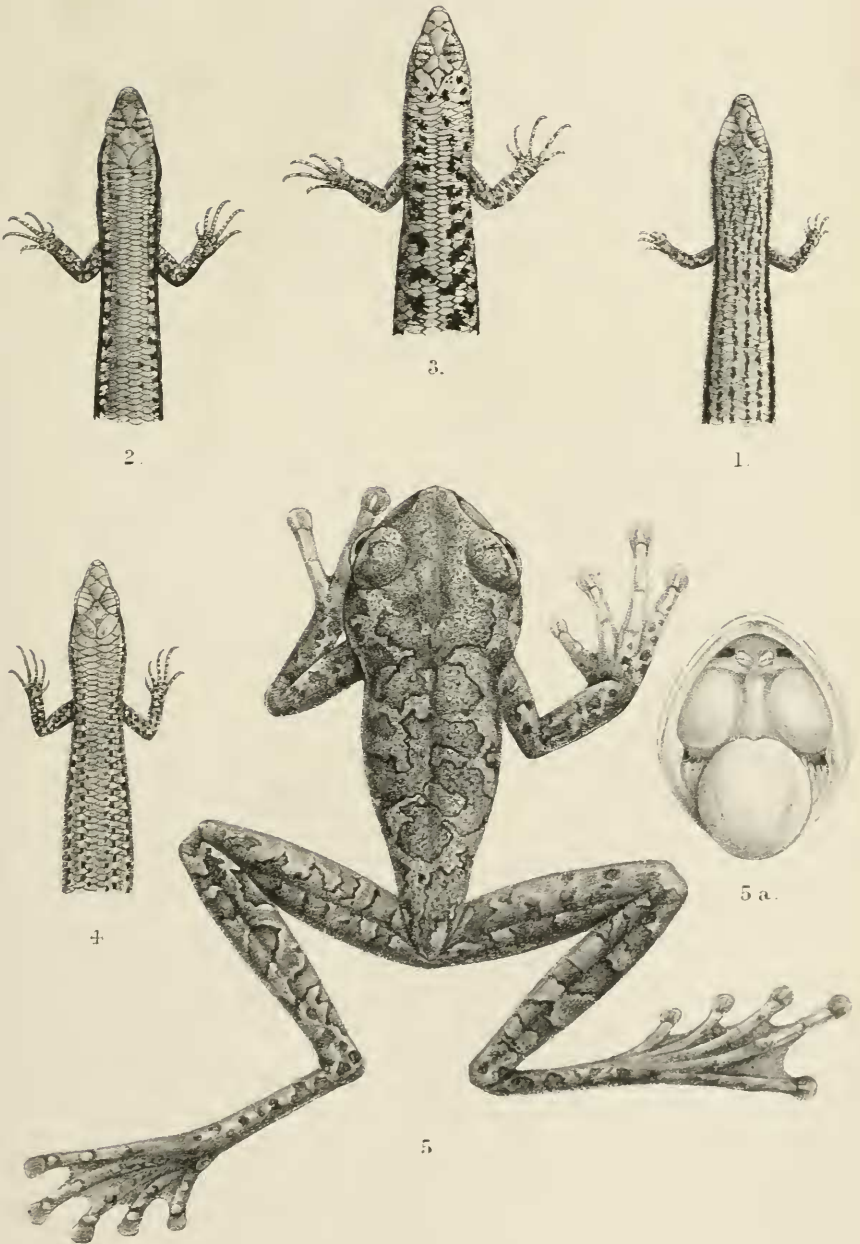
Fig. 2 b. Ditto. Tongue.

Fig. 3. *Mantophryne lateralis*.

III.—Descriptions of Four new Species of Lycænidaë from the Eastern Archipelago. By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Thysonotis lampros, sp. n.

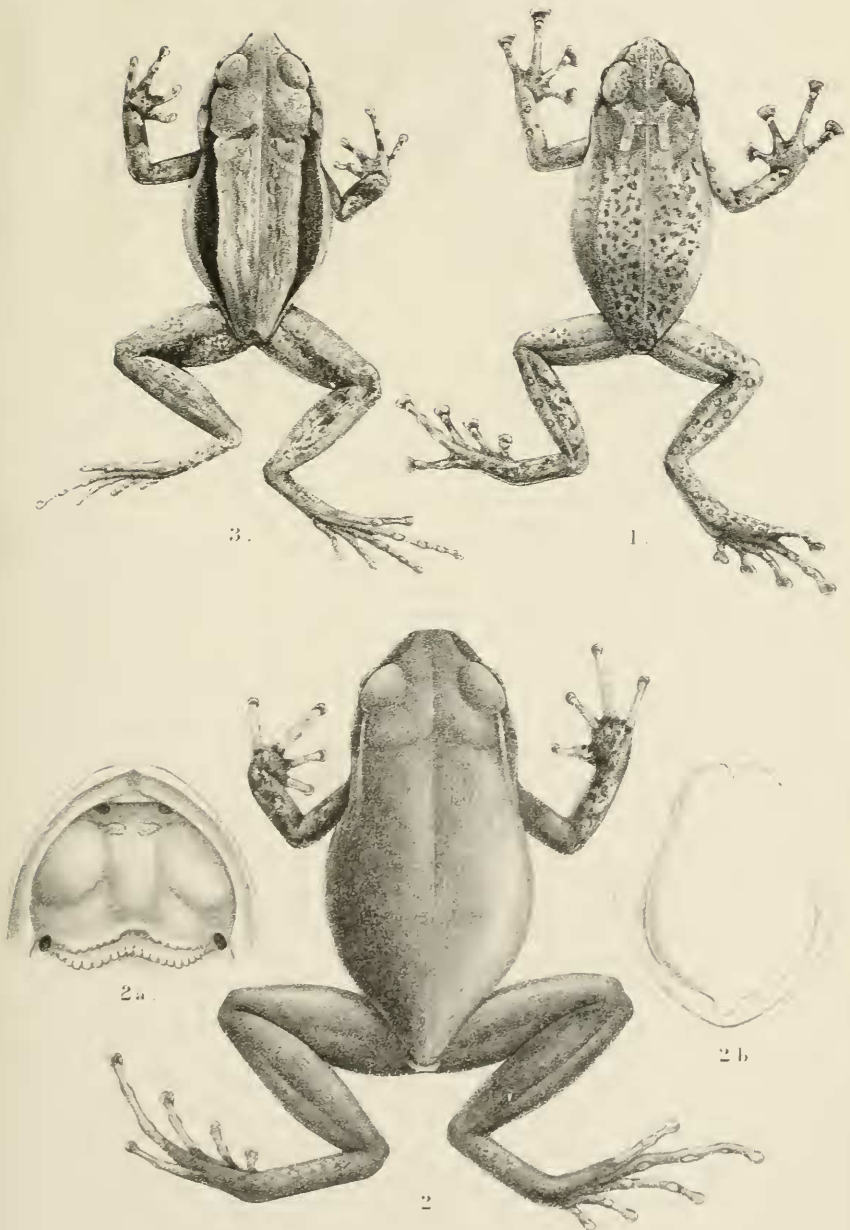
♂. Upperside allied to *T. philostratus*, Feld., which it resembles in colour, but the fore wing is entirely without the white discal band, and has a somewhat wider black outer margin, which is less distinctly defined on its inner edge. The hind wing differs from that of *T. philostratus* by the blue area being rather more extensive. The cilia of both wings (which in *T. philostratus* are black) are white, those of the hind wing slightly marked with black at the termination of the nervules. The underside differs from that species by the white band being usually narrower, and in the hind wing always straighter, not so curved in towards the base of the wing where it reaches the abdominal margin. The



Green. del et lith

Mintz and Br. sculp

1. *Lygosoma nigrolineatum*. 2. *Lygosoma Stanleyanum*. 3. *Lygosoma elegans*.
4. *Lygosoma iridescens*. 5. *Nyctimantis papua*.



J. Green del et lith

Minters-Bros. imp

1. *Sphenophryne Anthonyi* 2. *Liophryne rhododactyla*
3. *Mantophryne lateralis*